

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

A-weighted: The A-scale sound level is a quantity, in decibels, read from a standard sound-level meter with A-weighting circuitry. The A-scale weighting discriminates against the lower frequencies according to a relationship approximating the auditory sensitivity of the human ear. The A-scale sound level measures approximately the relative “noisiness” or “annoyance” of many common sounds.

Acre-foot: Measurement of a volume of water, or the amount of water needed to cover one acre (43,560 square feet) one foot deep (325,851 gallons).

Aesthetics: The study or theory of beauty and of the psychological responses to it.

Algae: Simple plants containing chlorophyll, most of which live submerged in water.

Algal Bloom: Rapid and flourishing growth of algae in and on a body of water.

Alkaline: Having a pH of 7.0 or above.

Alluvium: Material transported and deposited by flowing water, such as clay, silt, and sand.

Ambient Air: Any unconfined portion of the atmosphere; open air, surrounding air.

Ambient Air Quality Standards: Standards established on a State or Federal level that define the limits for airborne concentrations of designated “criteria” pollutants (e.g. nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, ozone, lead) to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety (primary standards) and to protect public welfare, including plant and animal life, visibility, and materials (secondary standards).

Aquifer: A water-bearing formation that provides a groundwater reservoir.

Archaeological Site: A site which consists of a spatial cluster of cultural features, items, or both, and can be either prehistoric or historic.

Assessment (Tax): The determinant of an individual property’s tax to be collected based on the estimated tax rate.

Attainment Area: An area considered to have air quality as good as or better than the National Ambient Air Quality Standards as defined in the Clean Air Act. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a non-attainment area for others.

Average Daily Traffic (ADT): Traffic volume reported as the daily number of vehicles in both directions on a segment of roadway, averaged over a period less than one year.

Backfill: Material used in refilling excavation.

Bedload: Coarse sediments carried along near the bottom of a river.

Bedrock: The solid rock at the surface or underlying other surface materials.

Bioaccumulation: The uptake and retention of nonfood substances by a living organism from its environment, resulting in a build-up of the substances in the organism.

Biota: Plant and animal life of a region.

Borrow Pit: Specific site from which material is excavated to be used as fill material in another area.

Built Environment: Public or private structures other than infrastructure.

Business Incubator Network: A program or environment that supports and nurtures entrepreneurs and their start-ups.

Capital: All nonhuman resources, such as machinery, equipment, and buildings, used to produce goods and services either directly or indirectly.

Capital Expenditures: Amount of capital used during a particular period to acquire or improve long-term assets such as property, plants, or equipment.

Carrying Capacity (of a habitat): The population size of a given species that can be supported indefinitely by the resources of a given environment.

Cofferdam: A temporary structure enclosing all or part of a construction area so that construction activities can proceed in a dry area.

Coliform: Bacteria common to the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals, including humans.

Compaction: To make soil dense by mechanical manipulation.

Confluence: Flowing together of two or more streams; place where two or more streams join.

Conservation: Increasing the efficiency of energy use, water use, production, or distribution.

Construction/Demolition Debris Landfill: A solid waste site or facility that may accept for the disposal of solid waste that results from the construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of structures and roads and for the disposal of uncontaminated solid waste consisting of vegetation resulting from land clearing, utility line maintenance, and seasonal storm-related cleanup.

Contained Landfill: A solid waste site or facility that may accept for disposal all non-hazardous waste, including residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, and municipal waste; shredded tires; household hazardous waste; limited-quantity generator hazardous waste; and non-hazardous spill cleanup residue.

Critical Habitat: The specific areas within the geographical area occupied by a threatened or endangered species, on which are found those physical or biological features (I) essential to the survival of the species and (II) which may require special management considerations or protection.

Cultural Resources: Any building, site, district, structure, object, data, or other material significant in history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

Culvert: A pipe or small bridge for drainage under a road or structure.

Cumulative Impacts: Impacts on the environment which result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of which agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions; effects resulting from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place over a period of time.

Dam Foundation: The excavated surface or undisturbed material upon which a dam is placed.

Day-Night Sound Level (DNL): The average A-weighted sound level recorded during a 24-hour period, which includes 10 dB penalty to levels measured between 2200 and 0700 hours. This penalty compensates for generally lower background noise levels at night and the additional annoyance of nighttime noise events.

Decibels: The unit of measurement of sound level calculated by taking ten times the common logarithm of the ratio of the magnitude of the particular sound pressure to the standard reference sound pressure of 20 micropascals and its derivatives.

Deciduous: Shedding leaves annually.

Demography: The statistical science dealing with the distribution, density, vital statistics, etc. of populations.

Detention Time: The average amount of time water stays in a reservoir.

Diatoms: A class of yellow-green algae, which are important in aquatic food chains.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO): Amount of free oxygen found in water; most commonly-used measurement of water quality.

Drawdown: The vertical distance the water surface elevation of a well, reservoir, etc. is lowered due to the removal of free water.

Easement: A legal instrument enabling the giving, selling, or taking of certain land or water rights without the transfer of a title.

Eminent Domain: A power reserved by a government agency, usually at the State or local level, to use their legislatively-granted police power to condemn a piece of property for the 'public use,' which includes anything that would enhance the health, safety, and welfare of the general public. In condemning the property, the entity pay the market value of the property at the time of condemnation.

Endangered Species: A species that is threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Epilimnion: The upper layer of a reservoir with essentially uniform warmer temperatures.

Eutrophication: A process where more organic matter is produced than existing biological oxidization processes can consume.

Evapotranspiration: Total water loss from the soil, including direct evaporation, and transpiration from the surfaces of plants.

Excavation: The action or process of removing earth; to uncover or expose by digging.

Fauna: All animals associated with a given habitat, area, or period.

Fee-Simple Title: Acquisition of all rights of land ownership.

Financial Capacity: As defined under the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, the financial resources of the water system, including, but not limited to, the revenue sufficiency, credit worthiness, and fiscal controls.

Floodplain: The lowland that borders a stream or river and is found outside of the floodway. It is usually dry, but subject to flooding.

Floodway: The channel of a river or stream and the adjacent land, which must be reserved to discharge flood waters.

Flora: All plant life associated with a given habitat, country, or period, including bacteria.

Formation (rock): A body of rock with distinctive upper and lower boundaries that is extensive enough to be depicted on a geologic map.

Fugitive Dust: Particulate matter composed of soil, uncontaminated from pollutants, resulting from industrial activity. Fugitive dust may include emissions from haul roads, wind erosion of exposed soil surfaces, and other activities in which soil is either moved or redistributed.

Geological Formation: Layers of rock, deposited in the same geological age and forming a distinctive unit.

Groundwater: Water in the porous rocks and soils of the earth's crust; a large proportion of the total supply of fresh water.

Grouting: Filling cracks and crevices with a cement mixture.

Habitat: A place where particular plants or animals occur or could occur.

Half-life: The time it takes for the concentration of a substance to fall to half of its initial concentration.

Hazard Classification: The rating for a dam based on potential loss of life and damage to property in the event of dam failure.

Hazardous Materials: Solid or liquid materials which may cause or contribute to mortality or serious illness by virtue of physical and chemical characteristics, or pose a hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed, disposed of, treated, stored, or transported.

Hazardous Waste: A waste or combination of wastes which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible illness, or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Hibernaculum: Any case or covering for protecting an organism during the winter, such as a cave or rockshelter.

Household: Consists of all of the people occupying a housing unit, such as a house, apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, as long as it is intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

Hydrology: The study of the properties, distribution, and behavior of water in nature.

Hypolimnion: The lower layer of a reservoir with essentially uniform colder temperatures.

Impoundment: Body of water created by a dam.

Infiltration: The flow of a liquid into a substance through small openings.

Inflation: A sustained increase in the general level of prices. Inflation reduces the purchasing power of money.

Infrastructure: Public services and capital facilities, such as water, sewer, and electricity, needed for growth of a community.

Isolated Finds: Locations where few artifacts are recovered, but which can not be defined as an archaeological site using the criteria defined by the Kentucky Heritage Council.

Karst: A region of porous limestone characterized by deep fissures, sinkholes, and subterranean caves and streams.

Kinetic Energy: Energy of motion.

Lacustrine (habitat): Lake or reservoir wetland habitat.

Land Grading: Reshaping the ground surface to planned elevations and/or slopes.

Level of Service (LOS): Rating for a roadway, defined by a range of traffic volume to roadway capacity, that is used to express performance of a roadway segment.

Lineaments: Linear zones of extensive bedrock fractures that may be localities along which water moves.

Mainstream: The main course of a stream where the current is strongest.

Managerial Capacity: As defined under the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, the management structure of the water system, including, but not limited to, ownership accountability, staffing and organization, and effective linkages.

Median Income: The amount which divides the income distribution of a given area into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median.

Mitigation: A method or action to reduce or eliminate adverse program impacts.

Natural Capital: Defined economically, refers to the stock of environmentally-provided assets that represent the useful materials that are the raw input or consumable products of human production, such as land, soil, minerals, water, and wetlands.

Natural Preserve: Any area of the environment which has either retained or reestablished its natural character or contains flora, fauna, biological, ecological, geological, scenic, or archaeological features of scientific, cultural, or educational interest.

Noise: Sound that is perceived by humans as annoying and unwanted.

Nonattainment Area: An area that has been designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the appropriate state air quality agency as exceeding one or more National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQs).

Nonpoint Source: A pollution source which comes from diffuse sources, such as land runoff, precipitation, atmospheric deposition, or percolation.

Non-site Locality: A site which consist of a spatial cluster of cultural features, items, or both, but is not of sufficient age (50 years or older) to be considered an archaeological site.

Open (Illegal) Dump: Any solid waste disposal facility or site which does not have a valid permit issued by the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection, Division of Waste Management.

Outflow: The amount of water passing a given point downstream of a structure; water flowing out of a water body.

Outstanding Resource Water (ORW): A surface water that (I) is designated under the Kentucky Wild Rivers Act, (II) is listed on the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System, (III) is identified under the Kentucky Nature Preserves Act, or (IV) supports Federally recognized Endangered or Threatened species.

Overstory: The canopy of a forest.

Palustrine: A palustrine system includes freshwater wetlands not associated with stream channels, wetlands associated with lakes of less than 20 acres, and other wetlands bounded by uplands.

Parcel: A division of land used for tax assessment, planning, and property delineation purposes.

Peak Flow: The maximum instantaneous flow in a specified period of time.

Peak Hour Volume: Volume of traffic during peak time of day, morning or evening.

Per Capita Income: The average income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. Per capita income is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group, excluding patients or inmates in institutional quarters.

Permeable: Having pores or openings that permit liquids or gases to pass through.

Pesticide: Any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, control, repel, or attract any pest, including any form of plant, animal, or insect life.

pH: A numerical indicator of the acidity or alkalinity of a substance; ranges from 0.0 (acidic) to 14.0 (basic or alkaline); pure water is neutral, with a pH of 7.0.

Photosynthesis: Process occurring in the cells of green plants that converts carbon dioxide and water into food and oxygen in the presence of sunlight.

Point Source: A pollution source which comes from an identifiable activity, such as a wastewater treatment plant or an industry.

Poverty: Per the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If a family's income is less than the threshold for that family, then that family, and every

individual in it, is considered poor. Poverty thresholds do not vary geographically; however, they are updated annually for inflation with the Consumer Price Index. The official poverty definition counts money income before taxes and excludes capital gains and noncash benefits, such as housing, Medicaid, and food stamps.

Primary Contact Recreation: Water-related recreational activities involving direct bodily contact with the water resource, such as swimming.

Prime Farmland: Soils best suited to producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops; favorable for economic production of sustained high yields of crops.

Reference Reach: Water designation by the Kentucky Division of Water for waters containing high water quality, which are used as a baseline against which to compare other watercourses.

Resource (natural): Any form of matter or energy obtained from the environment that meets human needs.

Right-of-Way (ROW): An area of land owned by the Department of Transportation in which it has the authority to construct, enlarge, and enhance a roadway.

Riffle: A stretch of choppy water caused by an underlying rock shoal or sandbar.

Riprap: A permanent erosion-resistant ground cover consisting of large, loose, angular stone.

Riverine: Of, on, or pertaining to a water supply such as a riverbank, lake, or pond; riparian.

Runoff: Non-infiltrating water entering a stream or other conveyance channel shortly after a rainfall.

Secondary Contact Recreation: Water-related activities involving potential incidental bodily contact with the water resource, such as boating and fishing.

Sediment: Any finely divided organic and/or mineral matter derived from rock or biological sources that have been transported and deposited by water or air.

Sedimentation: The process of depositing sediment from suspension in water.

Seeding: The establishment of a temporary or permanent vegetative cover on disturbed areas by planting seed.

Sensitive Receptor: An area defined as sensitive to noise, such as a hospital, residential area, school, outdoor theater, and protected wildlife species.

Septic Tank: A water-tight covered receptacle that receives and processes the sewage discharged from a building sewer through liquid separation or biological digestion. The effluent

from the receptacle is discharged for disposal through the soil; settled solids are pumped out regularly for treatment.

Sheetwash: Erosion occurring on the immediately-surrounding ground surface.

Silt: Sediment suspended in stagnant water or carried by moving water, that often accumulates on the bottom of rivers.

Silt Fence: A temporary barrier, consisting of a filter fabric stretched between supporting posts with the bottom entrenched in the soil, used to trap sediment.

Slope: An inclined surface, usually defined by the ratio of the horizontal distance to the vertical distance; change in elevation per unit of horizontal distance.

Soil Erosion: The removal and loss of soil by the action of water, ice, gravity, or wind.

Special Concern: A species that has unique or highly-specific habitat requirements and deserves careful monitoring.

Species: All organisms of a given kind; a group of plants or animals that breed together, but are not bred successfully with organisms outside their group.

Spillway: A structure that passes normal and/or flood flows in a manner which protects the structural integrity of the dam; overflow channel of a dam.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The official within each state, authorized by the state at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to act as a liaison for purposes of implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Stratification: Thermal layering of water in lakes and streams.

Straw Bale Barrier: A temporary barrier, consisting of a row of entrenched and anchored straw bales, used to trap sediment.

Study River (Study Status): A river or river segment that is under investigation by an agency to determine its suitability for protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Suspended Load: Fine sediments carried along a stream or river.

Tax Base: Fiscal base in a community from which services are provided. Different land uses contribute and demand varied amount to the tax base.

Technical Capacity: As defined under the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, the physical infrastructure of the water system, including, but not limited to, the source water adequacy, infrastructure adequacy (including wells and/or source water intakes, treatment,

storage, and distribution), and the ability of system personnel to implement the requisite technical knowledge.

Topsoil: The topmost layer of soil, usually containing organic matter.

Threatened Species: A species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Transfer Station: Any transportation-related facility where shipments of solid waste are held or transferred during the normal course of transportation.

Tributary: A stream or other body of water that contributes to another stream.

Turbidity: Measure of the extent to which light passing through water is reduced due to suspended matter. The turbidity is caused by the content and shape of the suspended materials, which include clay, silt, finely-divided organic and inorganic matter, soluble colored organic compounds, plankton, and other microscopic organisms and similar substances.

Understory: The vegetative lower layer of a forest, which consists of non-woody plants, shrubs, and tree saplings.

Unique and Sensitive Habitats: Areas that are especially important to regional wildlife populations or protected species, or which have other important biological characteristics (e.g., severe wintering habitats, nesting areas, and wetlands).

Upstream Face: The inclined surface of the dam that is in contact with the reservoir.

Venture Capital: Risk money provided to private companies for a high return on investment.

Visit: One person visiting the project for recreation purposes for any period of time.

Visitor Hour: The presence of one or more persons on an area of land or water for the purposes of engaging in one or more recreational activities; excludes time spent by people passing over, through, or along the project area, where such travel is unrelated to recreation activities.

Watershed: The land across and under which water flows on its way to a stream, river, lake, or other water body; the surface drainage area above a specified point on a stream.

Wetlands: Areas that are inundated or saturated with surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil, including swamps, marshes, bogs, and other similar areas.

White Goods: Large appliances primarily made of metal, such as refrigerators, washing machines, stoves, water heaters, etc.